

**Newfoundland Labrador**

**Department of Environment and Conservation**

**Department of Natural Resources**

**Map No. 2e**

**BEDROCK GEOLOGY LEGEND**

**SYMBOLS**

**REFERENCE:**  
 Colman-Sadd, S. P., and Crisby-Whittle, L. V. J. (compilers) 2005: Partial bedrock geology dataset for the Island of Newfoundland (NTS 021, 02F, 02L, 02M, 11P, 12A, 12B, 12G, 12H, 12I, 12P and parts of 01M, 02D). Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey, Open File Nfld/2016 version 6.0.

**Legend:**

- Contact (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Contact; gradational or transitional
- Unconformity, defined
- Fault
- High Angle Fault...
- Thrust Fault...
- Shear Zone
- Anticlinal axis defined
- Synclinal axis defined

**Geological Units and Symbols:**

Geological Unit	Symbol	Description
Surficial deposits	Q:u	Unconsolidated sediments (comp. various sources)
<b>Middle Jurassic to Early Cretaceous</b>		
Dildo Pond pluton	JK:D	Pegmatitic, biotite-titanite gabbro (comp. Currie, 1995a)
Budgells Harbour Gabbro	JK:B	Analcite gabbro, hornblende gabbro, hornblende pyroxenite, and biotite gabbro (Williams et al., 1985)
<b>Pennsylvanian</b>		
Howley Formation	P:H	Grey to red sandstone, pebble-cobble conglomerate and siltstone, black carbonaceous shale, minor bituminous coal (Hyde, 1982)
<b>Mississippian to Pennsylvanian</b>		
B:s	Red and grey conglomerate, sandstone, shale, siltstone and minor limestone (Kean et al., 1994b)	
<b>Late Devonian to Mississippian</b>		
Deer Lake Group	M:D	Red and grey conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone; grey carbonaceous dolostone and dolomitic limestone, with some oil shale (Williams et al., 1985)
Shanadithit Formation	Mi:S	Poorly indurated, red and grey sandstone and conglomerate; minor limestone and siltstone (Whalen, 1993a)
Anguille Group (Deer Lake Basin)	DB:Ad	Grey and red sandstone, conglomerate, black and grey shale, minor dolostone and limestone, deposited in lacustrine and fluvio-deltaic environments (Williams et al., 1985)
<b>Devonian to Carboniferous</b>		
Gander Lake Granite	D:G	Massive, grey to white, K-feldspar megacrystic, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite granite (comp. O'Neill and Colman-Sadd, 1993; comp. O'Brien et al., 1991)
Terra Nova Granite	D:T:N	Mainly massive, pink, medium to mainly coarse-grained, K-feldspar porphyritic to equigranular biotite +/- hornblende granite, rare aplite (comp. O'Brien et al., 1991)
Maccles Lake Granite	DB:ML	Mainly massive, medium to coarse grained, feldspar porphyritic or megacrystic biotite granite (comp. Blackwood et al., 1984; comp. O'Brien et al., 1991)
Middle Brook Granite	D:M	Massive, coarse grained, porphyritic granite / granodiorite. (Blackwood, 1977)
Deadmans Bay Granite	D:D	Massive, homogeneous, coarse-grained, porphyritic, biotite granite, characterized by ubiquitous microcline megacrysts (Williams et al., 1985)
Newport Granite	D:N	Massive, coarse-grained, megacrystic, biotite granite (Jayasinghe, 1978)
Ackley Granite Suite	D:A	Undivided, medium to coarse grained, massive to porphyritic, biotite granite; D:Ag - Massive, uniform pink, coarse grained, equigranular, biotite granite; minor miarolitic, medium to fine grained, granite; D:Agp - Pink and gray, medium to coarse grained, massive to porphyritic, biotite granite; minor biotite - muscovite phases; minor granodiorite
Petites Granite	D:P	Pink to red, coarse-grained, equigranular, potassium feldspar-rich granite (Williams et al., 1985)
Pass Island Granite	D:PI	Pink, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite-hornblende granite (O'Brien, 1998)
Francois Granite	ID:F	Two ring complexes mainly composed of high-silica, massive, fine- to coarse-grained, porphyritic to equigranular, biotite granite (comp. Dickson et al., 1996a)
Grey River Point Granite	D:GR	Fine- to medium-grained, locally pegmatitic, hornblende-biotite, granite (comp. Dickson et al., 1996a)
Chetwynd Granite	mD:C	Pink, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular biotite granite; minor porphyritic to subporphyritic granite; unseparated, microspherulitic, quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes (O'Brien, 1990b)
Old Woman Stock	D:OW	Pink, medium- and coarse-grained, porphyritic biotite granite; minor aplite (O'Brien, 1998)
Belleoram Granite	ID:B	Grey to pink, medium- and fine-grained, equigranular granite containing many small, dark grey and green to black inclusions; red felsite and fine-grained granite, developed locally at the pluton margin; pink to brown quartz-feldspar porphyry (Red Head Porphyry) (O'Brien, 1998)
<b>Middle Devonian</b>		
Hunts Ponds Granite	mD:H	Foliated, equigranular, muscovite-biotite-garnet granite (O'Neill and Colman-Sadd, 1993)
<b>Early Devonian to Pennsylvanian</b>		
DB:c	Red-brown, grey and buff, very thick-bedded, polymict sandstone, conglomerate and breccia; minor black shale (comp. Dickson, 1996a)	
<b>Early to Late Devonian</b>		
Overflow Pond Granite	D:O	Coarse-grained, locally garnetiferous, two-mica granite (Evans et al., 1994a)
D:m	Dark green, locally brown-weathering pyroxenite and gabbro, diorite and quartz diorite (O'Brien, 1998)	
D:g	Fine to medium grained, massive gabbro and diorite (Blackwood et al., 1984)	
Big Round Pond Granite	D:BR	Massive, medium-grained, biotite granite (Jayasinghe, 1978)
Sedimentary rocks at La Hune Bay	ID:H	Weakly cleaved, calcareous siltstone and sandstone with lenses of carbonate, overlying fractured, carbonate-cemented rubble zone in granite; caliche-like zone containing pebbles and boulders of granite (comp. Dickson et al., 1996b)
Great Bay de l'Eau Formation	ID:G	Red, purple and buff, pebble to boulder conglomerate; minor green conglomerate and red and black shale; grey mafic sills and flows; local hornfels (O'Brien, 1998)
Pools Cove Formation	D:PC	Buff, pink and red, pebble and boulder conglomerate and arkosic sandstone (comp. O'Brien, 1998)
Cing Isles Formation	D:C	Red micaceous sandstone, red and grey quartz-pebble conglomerate, red shale, and red and grey limestone (O'Brien, 1998)
<b>Early to Middle Devonian</b>		
Ocean Pond Granite	D:E	Partly symmetamorphic, leucocratic, garnetiferous, muscovite-tourmaline granite (O'Neill, 1991a)
<b>Early Devonian</b>		
Indian Point granite	eD:P	Red to orange, medium-grained, pink to orange, leucocratic biotite granite (O'Brien, 1998)
eD:c	Feldspar porphyry and tonalitic to granitic intrusions (comp. Currie and Williams, 1995)	
Loon Bay batholith	eD:B	Massive, medium-grained tonalite to granodiorite and foliated biotite-hornblende diorite; marginal phase of biotite tonalite to granodiorite with prominent anhedral quartz (comp. Currie and Williams, 1995)
Rocky Bottom Tonalite	eD:YT	Grey, medium-grained, equigranular, biotite tonalite, containing minor amphibole (Williams et al., 1985)
Rocky Bay Pluton	eD:YP	Massive to foliated, equigranular to biotite-poikilitic, biotite-hornblende tonalite (Williams et al., 1985)
Frederickton Pluton	eD:F	Medium-grained, weakly foliated, biotite-hornblende tonalite (Williams et al., 1985)
Island Pond pluton (Gander Bay)	eD:I	Massive to foliated, biotite-muscovite and muscovite-garnet granite and aplite (comp. Currie, 1995b)
Ragged Harbour Pluton	eD:H	Foliated to schistose, medium-grained, equigranular to porphyritic, biotite-muscovite granite; locally garnetiferous leucogranite (Williams et al., 1985)
Aspen Cove Pluton	eD:A	Massive to foliated, medium-grained, biotite +/- muscovite granodiorite and granite; locally garnetiferous in leucocratic phases (Williams et al., 1985)
Third Berry Hill Pond granite	eD:T	Fine- to coarse-grained, garnetiferous, muscovite-biotite leucogranite and coarse-grained, porphyritic, biotite granite (comp. Blackwood and Green, 1983)
Middle Ridge Granite	eD:M	Fine-, coarse-grained or pegmatitic, equigranular or porphyritic, garnetiferous muscovite-biotite granite (comp. Blackwood and Green, 1983)
Long Island Granodiorite	eD:L	Hornblende-biotite granodiorite, biotite granite, felsite, and quartz-feldspar porphyry (O'Brien, 1991b)
<b>Late Silurian to Mississippian</b>		
Ironbound monzonite	S:C:I	Massive to foliated, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite +/- hornblende +/- augite monzonite, monzodiorite, granodiorite and granite (O'Brien and Dickson, 1986)
<b>Late Silurian to Late Devonian</b>		
Ramea Complex	SD:R	Massive to foliated, leucocratic granite, potassium-feldspar porphyritic biotite granite, biotite-hornblende granodiorite, and metagabbro; strongly sheared to mylonitic, potassium-feldspar porphyritic granite; posttectonic gabbro, quartz diorite and diabase (comp. Dickson et al., 1996a)
SD:ra	Coarse-grained, equigranular, pink biotite granite with rapakivi phases; rhyolite porphyry dykes (Chorlton, 1980a)	
SD:p	Porphyritic granite, granodiorite, monzodiorite and quartz diorite (comp. Chorlton, 1980a)	
<b>SDmc</b>	Quartz gabbro, diabase (Chorlton, 1980a)	
<b>SD:n</b>	Fine- and medium-grained, pink biotite- and muscovite-bearing, two-feldspar leucogranite; local pegmatite and a single exposure of a tuffite dyke (comp. Chorlton and Knight, 1983)	
<b>Piccaire granite</b>	SD:PI	Pink, equigranular, medium-grained, biotite granite (comp. Colman-Sadd et al., 1979)
<b>SD:qv</b>	Quartz veins (Colman-Sadd et al., 1979)	
<b>SD:rs</b>	Red and grey, micaceous sandstone and conglomerate (possibly equivalent to the Botwood Group) (comp. Evans et al., 1994a)	
<b>SD:B</b>	Subaerial mafic and felsic flows and pyroclastic rocks, and shallow marine to subaerial, red, green and grey sandstone, siltstone, shale, and minor conglomerate (comp. Williams et al., 1985)	
<b>Dolland Pond formation</b>	S:DP	Thin- to medium-bedded, moderately cleaved, dark greenish-grey sandstone, siltstone, shale and polymict pebble conglomerate; minor thick-bedded, subangular, polymict, cobble conglomerate; metamorphosed in the lower greenschist facies (Colman-Sadd and Swinden, 1989; Dickson, 1990c)
<b>Dolman Cove Belt</b>	S:D	Felsic volcanic rocks, principally fine-grained, felsic pyroclastic rocks and felsic to intermediate schist, but also including rhyolite, welded tuff, agglomerate, felsite, and tuffaceous metagreywacke; lesser amounts of mafic metavolcanic rocks, amphibolite, metagreywacke, metasiltstone, semipelitic schist, conglomerate, and injection gneiss (comp. Chorlton, 1980a; comp. Chorlton, 1980b)
<b>La Poile Group</b>	S:L	Massive to stratified quartz-feldspar crystal tuff; bedded lithic tuff and agglomerate; massive to flow-banded rhyolite and welded tuff; minor breccia; quartz-rich, cross- and planar-bedded sandstone; conglomerate, grit, tuffaceous wacke, slate and argillite; schistose to hornfelsic equivalents (comp. O'Brien and O'Brien, 1989)
<b>Springdale Group</b>	S:S	Subaerial felsic, intermediate and mafic flows and pyroclastic rocks; fluviatile red sandstone, conglomerate and shale; felsic and intermediate subvolcanic intrusive rocks (comp. Williams et al., 1985; comp. Coyle, 1992)
<b>Indian Islands Group</b>	S:I	Grey calcareous siltstone with local fossiliferous limestone lenses, overlain by grey to black shale containing thin beds of pale buff siltstone; discontinuous basal unit of coral-bearing limestone and limestone breccia (comp. Currie and Williams, 1995; comp. Currie, 1995b)
<b>Indian Islands Group?</b>	S:IP	Medium- to very thick-bedded, variably cleaved, grey, buff, red and green sandstone, siltstone, shale and conglomerate containing felsic volcanic, grey sandstone and quartz-veined sandstone clasts; local calcareous horizons containing corals, crinoids and brachiopods (Dickson, 1996a)
<b>Northwest Cove granite</b>	S:N	Foliated, pink, medium-grained, equigranular, muscovite and muscovite-biotite granite (comp. Colman-Sadd et al., 1979)
<b>Rogerson Lake Conglomerate</b>	S:R	Grey, purple, green and red conglomerate and, locally, micaceous and cross-bedded, arkosic sandstone (comp. Evans et al., 1994a)
<b>Rogerson Lake Conglomerate?</b>	S:R?	Polyminic conglomerate with minor sandstone beds (comp. Colman-Sadd and Russell, 1988)
<b>Wild Cove Pond Igneous Suite</b>	S:W	Diorite, granodiorite, biotite granite, and two-mica granite (Hibbard, 1983)
<b>Southwest Brook granite</b>	S:SW	Pink, massive, fine-grained, granophytic granite (Dickson et al., 2000)
<b>Early Silurian</b>		
King's Point Complex	eS:K	Peralkaline to metaluminous, felsic subaerial ash-flow tuffs, and hypabyssal to subvolcanic syenite, quartz-syenite and granite (comp. Miller and Abdel-Rahman, 2003)
<b>Sheffield Lake Complex</b>	eS:S	Variably welded, fine-grained ash-flow tuffs containing crystals of quartz and alkali feldspar with less abundant lithic clasts; aphanitic, commonly flow-banded, vitric tuffs; felsic to intermediate flows; peralkaline quartz-potassium-feldspar porphyry characterized by metasomatic oikocrysts of riebeckite (comp. Coyle et al., 1986)
<b>La Seic Intrusive Suite</b>	eS:L	Biotite granite, riebeckite syenite, and pyroxene gabbro, all of which may be genetically related (comp. Hibbard, 1983)
<b>Cape Brule Porphyry</b>	eS:B	Quartz-feldspar porphyry containing abundant mafic and ultramafic xenoliths; includes minor quartz-feldspar intrusions into the Cape St. John Group (Hibbard, 1983)
<b>Micmac Lake Group</b>	eS:M	Felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, sandstone, conglomerate, and mafic flows (Hibbard, 1983)
<b>Cape St. John Group</b>	e:S:C	Bi-modal sequence of mainly rhyolitic and trachytic ash flow tuffs, flows and agglomerates, and dark green to purplish mafic flows and pyroclastic rocks; includes subordinate andesitic to dacitic flows and pyroclastic rocks, cross-bedded sandstone, and conglomerate; metamorphosed in the greenschist and amphibolite facies (Williams et al., 1985)
<b>Charles Lake volcanic rocks</b>	e:CL	Quartz - feldspar porphyritic, flow-layered, pink to purple ignimbrite, pink-porphritic yellow rhyolite, and pink felsic tuff; equigranular to rarely plagioclase-porphritic, grey to black, very thick basalt flows, rare grey sandstone and pillow lava; felsic and mafic volcanic rocks are commonly interlayered; local, volcanic clast-rich, cobble conglomerate (comp. Dickson, 2000c)
<b>Western Head Granite</b>	e:S:W	Buff, black and white, medium-grained, equigranular, locally foliated, biotite hornblende granodiorite, containing cognate xenoliths of diorite; unsuplated septae of Roti Intrusive Suite (O'Brien, 1990b)
<b>Gull Pond Ridge pluton</b>	e:S:G	Light brown to pale reddish brown, medium-grained hornblende +/- biotite monzonite, pyroxene-hornblende diorite, and leucogabbro (Hibbard, 1983)
<b>Star Lake intrusive suite</b>	e:S:R	Slightly to moderately foliated granite and minor granodiorite intrusions ranging from subsolvus muscovite-garnet granite, through metaluminous and peraluminous compositions, to peralkaline arfvedsonite granite (comp. Whalen, 1993a)
<b>Topsails Igneous Suite</b>	e:S:T	Granite, granodiorite, syenite and gabbro, including peralkaline intrusions, and lesser volcanic rocks (comp. Whalen and Currie, 1988)
<b>Donamagon Granite</b>	e:S:D	Medium- to coarse-grained, pink, biotite granite (Hibbard, 1983)
<b>Flatwater Pond Group</b>	e:S:F	Pillow lava, pillow breccia, and diabase dykes and sills; mafic and felsic volcanoclastic rocks; black slate and boulder conglomerate (comp. Hibbard, 1983)
<b>Burlington Granodiorite</b>	e:S:BU	Mainly light grey to greenish grey, medium-grained, hornblende-biotite granodiorite and quartz diorite; minor related monzonitic and granitic phases (Hibbard, 1983)
<b>Glover Island Granodiorite</b>	e:S:GI	Foliated, white to beige, medium-grained, equigranular, biotite-amphibole granodiorite with minor granite, gabbro and diorite (comp. Cawood and van Gool, 1998; comp. Whalen, 1993b)
<b>Late Ordovician to Middle Devonian</b>		
Windsor Point Complex	O:D:W	Conglomerate, greywacke, siltstone and shale; pebbly sandstone; graphic shale; limestone; gabbro; chlorite-sericitic schist; breccia and cataclastic rocks; rhyolite, felsic pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks; pillow, massive and brecciated basalt; granite (comp. Hall and van Staal, 1999)
<b>Late Ordovician to Late Silurian</b>		
Kim Lake granite	OS:K	Altered, brecciated and quartz-veined, pink, leucocratic granite containing secondary muscovite; stibnite occurs locally along joints (Dickson, 2000a)
<b>Late Ordovician to Early Silurian</b>		
Southern Long Range mafic intrusions	OS:S	Mafic plutons, layered gabbro, hornblende gabbro, leucogabbro, diorite, quartz diorite, and minor granodiorite (Currie and van Berkel, 1992)
Badger Group	OS:R	Fine- to medium-grained gabbro intrusive into Ordovician age rocks (comp. Whalen, 1993a)
<b>Late Ordovician</b>		
Lawrence Harbour Formation	IO:LH	Black, carbonaceous shale; black, pyritiferous siltstone with black shale partings; brown-weathered, manganese-rich chert, siliceous argillite and rare tuff; grey chert with bioturbated, black shale laminae (O'Brien, 1992a)
King's Point Complex	IO:b	Black shale and minor siliceous slate, chert, argillite, and greywacke (Evans et al., 1994a)
<b>Main Point Formation</b>	IO:M	Graptolitic, black shale containing bedded chert and chert lenses (comp. Currie, 1995b)
<b>Dark Hole Formation</b>	IO:K	Tuffaceous dark chert overlain by slaty argillite with minor thinly bedded siltstone layers (Williams et al., 1985)
<b>Shoal Arm Formation</b>	IO:A	Red to green and black chert; black carbonaceous argillite and argillaceous siltstone; minor siliceous tuff (Dean, 1977g)
<b>Middle Ordovician to Early Silurian</b>		
Porterville gabbro	OS:P	Massive, epidotised, fine-grained gabbro (Dickson et al., 2000)

**Legend:**

- Contact (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Contact; gradational or transitional
- Unconformity, defined
- Fault
- High Angle Fault...
- Thrust Fault...
- Shear Zone
- Anticlinal axis defined
- Synclinal axis defined

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 Colman-Sadd, S. P., and Crisby-Whittle, L. V. J.



Department of Environment and Conservation

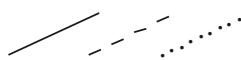
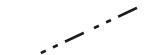
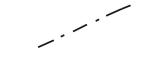
## Department of Natural Resources

## Map No. 2e

#### EDROCK GEOLOGY | LEGEND

EDBROOK SECESSION LEGEND

## SYMBOLS

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<b>Early Silurian to Middle Devonian</b>	
<i>Barasway Point gabbro</i>	SD:mx
Dark green to black, medium- to coarse-grained, locally foliated, hornblende gabbro (containing pink feldspars in places); minor diorite and intrusion breccia; unseparated diabase dykes (O'Brien, 1990b)	SD:BY
Grey to pink, brecciated and hematized, plagioclase porphyritic rhyolite (Dickson, 1990a)	SD:rh
<i>Cochrane Pond granite</i>	SD:CP
Massive to weakly foliated, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular, muscovite-biotite granite (O'Brien and Dickson, 1986)	
<i>North West Brook Complex</i>	SD:X
Pink, buff and grey, weakly foliated, equigranular to potassium porphyritic, biotite, biotite-muscovite and muscovite granite and granodiorite; cut by pegmatitic and aplite veins containing muscovite, garnet and tourmaline (comp. Dickson, 1987)	
<i>Missing Island Granodiorite</i>	SD:MI
Grey, medium-grained, equigranular, biotite granodiorite, containing accessory hornblende; associated aplite dykes contain muscovite and garnet (Williams et al., 1985)	
<i>Matthews Pond Granodiorite</i>	SD:MP
Grey, medium-grained, equigranular, biotite-muscovite granodiorite; associated aplite dykes contain muscovite and garnet (Williams et al., 1985)	
<i>Dolland Bight granite</i>	SD:DB
White, equigranular, garnetiferous, muscovite and muscovite-biotite granite, commonly pegmatitic, locally foliated; occurs as sheeted sills within the Little Passage Gneiss (comp. various sources)	
<i>North Bay Granite Suite</i>	SD:N
Massive to weakly foliated, medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular to porphyritic, biotite +/- muscovite granodiorite and granite; locally includes biotite-hornblende tonalite, muscovite-garnet granite, gneissic granite and migmatite (comp. Williams et al., 1985)	
<i>Kaegudek diabase</i>	SD:A
Green to grey, generally massive, medium- to fine-grained, mainly equigranular to locally plagioclase-porphyritic, chloritized diabase sills and dykes (Dickson, 2000a)	
<b>Late Silurian to Early Devonian</b>	
<i>Ten Mile Lake formation</i>	SD:M
Purple to crimson shale interbedded with thin, pink sandstone beds and a few thick, pink to grey-green sandstone beds (comp. Currie and Williams, 1995)	
<i>La Poile Granite</i>	SD:L
Mainly white, megacrystic alkali feldspar, biotite granite and granodiorite with associated aplite and pegmatite phases; minor sheets and pegmatites intrude the Rose Blanche Granite (comp. van Staal et al., 1996b; comp. Chorlton, 1980a)	
<i>Peter Snout granite</i>	SD:PS
Massive, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular, biotite +/- muscovite granite; locally garnetiferous (comp. O'Brien and Dickson, 1986; comp. O'Brien, 1982)	
Medium- to fine-grained equigranular leucogranite; contains minor muscovite and garnet (Chorlton, 1980a)	SD:ps
Medium- to fine-grained equigranular leucogranite; contains minor muscovite and garnet (Chorlton, 1980b)	SD:ct
Well foliated granodiorite, tonalite and muscovite-bearing granite; the latter may or may not contain biotite and/or garnet (comp. Chorlton, 1980b)	
<i>Piglet Brook rhyolite</i>	SD:PB
Pink to cream rhyolite (Chorlton, 1980b)	
<i>Hawks Nest Pond Porphyry</i>	SD:HN
Pink to red, fine-grained, locally foliated, biotite-bearing, quartz-feldspar porphyry containing pale green, saussuritized plagioclase (O'Brien, 1990b)	
<i>Rose Blanche Granite</i>	SD:RB
Mainly white, rarely pink, foliated, equigranular, biotite-muscovite granite, locally garnet-bearing, and tonalite and granodiorite; contacts with country rock generally gradational and characterized by abundant migmatites; elongated xenoliths or enclaves of country rock common (comp. van Staal et al., 1996b; comp. Chorlton, 1980a)	
<i>Outer Point Granite</i>	SD:O
Pale pink to buff, coarse-grained, potassium-feldspar porphyritic, locally foliated, biotite-bearing, megacrystic granite; minor granite pegmatite (O'Brien, 1990b)	
<b>Late Silurian</b>	
<i>McCallum Granite</i>	IS:M
Fine- to coarse-grained, equigranular to feldspar porphyritic, biotite granite to granodiorite that is commonly banded (Blackwood, 1985)	
<i>Gaultois Granite</i>	IS:G
Dominantly well-foliated, coarse-grained, biotite granite and granodiorite, containing prominent pink, potassium-feldspar megacrysts; includes equigranular tonalitic, quartz-dioritic, dioritic and gabbroic phases and inclusions; commonly cut by pink pegmatite and aplite veins (comp. various sources)	
<i>Seal Nest Cove tonalite</i>	IS:S
Fine-grained, biotite tonalite, containing plagioclase phenocrysts (Colman-Sadd et al., 1979)	
IS:i	
Dark green to black (locally containing pink feldspars), medium- to coarse-grained gabbro (O'Brien and O'Brien, 1989)	
<b>Early Silurian to Late Devonian</b>	
<i>SD:u</i>	
Unseparated, foliated granite and metasedimentary rocks (in approximately equal proportions) (O'Brien et al., 1991)	
<b>Business Cove Granite</b>	
<i>SD:BU</i>	
Mainly massive, medium to coarse grained, feldspar porphyritic or megacrystic biotite granite (Blackwood et al., 1984)	
<i>SD:o</i>	
Granite and quartz-feldspar porphyry (Kean et al., 1994b)	
<i>SD:m</i>	
Gabbro, diorite and quartz monzonite (comp. Evans et al., 1994a)	
<i>SD:mp</i>	
Medium- to coarse-grained, undeformed, pink, equigranular, locally potassium-feldspar megacrystic, biotite granite (Kean, 1983)	
<i>SD:gd</i>	
Gabbro, diorite and diabase (Swinden and Sacks, 1996)	
<i>SD:bm</i>	
Mainly biotite +/- muscovite granite and granodiorite, locally contains garnet, tourmaline, or hornblende. (Blackwood et al., 1984)	
<i>SD:mf</i>	
Foliated, grey or pink, equigranular sericitic granite, cut by vuggy quartz veins and containing small lenses of massive pyrite (comp. Colman-Sadd, 1989)	
<i>Dawes Pond Granite</i>	SD:D
Grey to pink, medium- to fine-grained granite, quartz-monzonite and granodiorite (Dean, 1977d)	
<i>Fogo batholith</i>	SD:F
Pink, medium-grained, amphibole granite to granodiorite; fine-grained alkali feldspar, feldspar porphyry and microgranite; diorite and lesser gabbro, locally layered; quartz diorite, monzonodiorite, agmatite and hybrid rocks; minor hornblende, clinopyroxenite and peridotite; felsite, intermediate and mafic dykes (comp. Currie, 1997b; comp. Baird, 1958)	
<i>Black Cove Gabbro</i>	SD:BC
Massive to weakly foliated, fine- to coarse-grained, hornblende metagabbro and hornblende (Dickson et al., 1996b)	
<b>Early Silurian to Middle Devonian</b>	
<i>SD:rr</i>	
Medium- to coarse-grained, massive, biotite gabbro (Kean, 1983)	
<i>Long Pond diorite</i>	SD:LP
Grey, medium-grained, equigranular, hornblende-biotite diorite (comp. Colman-Sadd, 1980)	
<i>SD:d</i>	
Metamorphosed diorite (comp. Dickson, 2000a)	
<i>Steel Pond gabbro</i>	SD:T
Equigranular, medium-grained, hornblende and hornblende-biotite gabbro, diorite and minor granodiorite (Colman-Sadd and Swinden, 1989)	
<i>Round Pond Gabbro</i>	SD:U
Equigranular, medium-grained, olivine gabbro, hornblende and hornblende-biotite gabbro and diorite, and minor hornblende granodiorite (Colman-Sadd and Swinden, 1989; Colman-Sadd, 1980)	
<i>Redcross Lake Intrusion</i>	SD:RC
Medium-grained, grey gabbro and/or diorite, cut by veins of gabbroic and granitic pegmatites; lesser amounts of troctolite, dark green pyroxenite and biotite granite; local igneous layering (comp. Colman-Sadd, 1987)	
<i>SD:rg</i>	
Medium-grained, biotite granite (Kean, 1982)	
<i>SD:w</i>	
Equigranular, medium-grained, white, muscovite-biotite granite and quartz-feldspar porphyry (Colman-Sadd, 1987)	
<i>Wilding Lake granite</i>	SD:WL
Grey, foliated, medium-grained, porphyritic and equigranular biotite granite, associated with garnet-muscovite aplite veins; minor grey or pink, unfoliated biotite granite (comp. Colman-Sadd, 1987)	
<b>Early Silurian to Early Devonian</b>	
<i>SD:tp</i>	
Uralitized and saussuritized gabbro dykes, possibly related to the Mount Peyton Intrusive Suite (comp. Currie, 1995a)	
<i>Mount Peyton Intrusive Suite</i>	SD:P
Equigranular, biotite granite and minor granodiorite; equigranular, mainly hornblende and pyroxene gabbro; diabase dykes (comp. various sources)	
<i>Bear Pond gabbro</i>	SD:E
White, coarse-grained and black, medium-grained, hornblende gabbro and black diabase; gabbro locally displays a weak mineral alignment; possibly equivalent to gabbro 'mfc' of the Mount Peyton Intrusive Suite (Dickson, 1996a)	
<i>SD:mb</i>	
Foliated, medium-grained, hornblende gabbro (Jayasinghe, 1978)	
<i>SD:c</i>	
Massive, medium-grained, muscovite granite and felsite (O'Brien and Dickson, 1986)	
<i>SD:bn</i>	
Massive to strongly foliated, buff to pink, medium-grained, equigranular to quartz-porphyritic, biotite granite (Dickson et al., 1990)	
<i>SD:gp</i>	
Dykes, sills and stocks of white, equigranular, garnetiferous, muscovite and muscovite-biotite granite, fine- to medium-grained or pegmatitic, locally foliated (comp. Colman-Sadd and O'Driscoll, 1979; comp. Blackwood, 1985)	
<i>SD:g</i>	
Massive to foliated, medium to coarse grained, feldspar porphyritic or megacrystic biotite granoids; biotite - muscovite granite and garnetiferous leucogranite; sills and sheets of schist, psammite, quartzite and amphibolite east of Meelpaeg Lake	
<i>Cape Freels Granite</i>	SD:CF
Foliated to massive, coarse-grained, megacrystic, biotite granite (Jayasinghe, 1978)	
<b>Business Cove Granite</b>	
<i>SD:BU</i>	
Mainly massive, medium to coarse grained, feldspar porphyritic or megacrystic biotite granite (Blackwood et al., 1984)	
<i>SD:o</i>	
Foliated, medium-grained, muscovite-biotite granite with minor garnet (Jayasinghe, 1978)	
<i>North Pond Granite</i>	SD:NR
Foliated (locally massive), medium-grained, muscovite-biotite or porphyritic granite with minor garnet (comp. Jayasinghe, 1978)	
<i>Wareham Granite</i>	SD:W
Foliated (locally massive), coarse-grained, megacrystic, biotite granite (Jayasinghe, 1978)	
<i>Dover Fault Granite</i>	SD:DF
Foliated, fine to medium grained granitoid, ranging in composition from granite to adamellite to granodiorite locally mylonitized; garnetiferous or porphyritic. (comp. O'Brien et al., 1987)	
<i>Lockers Bay Granite</i>	SD:LB
Coarse-grained, microcline, megacrystic, biotite granite. It is overprinted by a penetrative foliation, commonly with a cataclastic component. (Williams et al., 1985)	
<i>Dover Fault Granite</i>	OD:E
Eastern Meelpaeg Complex: Unseparated, foliated, medium to coarse grained equigranular to porphyritic biotite-hornblende granitoids, biotite - muscovite granite and muscovite - garnet - tourmaline granites; includes minor sedimentary rocks. May include rocks equivalent to CG:m	
<i>Burgeo Intrusive Suite</i>	SD:G
Variably foliated, feldspar-porphyritic, biotite +/- hornblende granodiorite and granite, and lesser feldspar-porphyritic biotite +/- muscovite granite; minor gabbro rocks (comp. Dickson et al., 1996a)	
<i>Roti Point felsite</i>	SD:RP
Buff to light pink, aphanitic to microporphyritic felsite; brecciated (tuffistic) texture; marginal stockworks of quartz veins (O'Brien, 1990b)	
<i>Skull Hill Quartz Syenite</i>	SD:S
Quartz syenite, quartz monzonite, diorite and gabbro (comp. Evans et al., 1994b)	
<i>Hodges Hill Intrusive Suite</i>	SD:H
Massive, fine- to coarse-grained, equigranular to K-feldspar-porphyritic, mainly pink or red, biotite granite, granodiorite and minor tonalite; massive, fine- to coarse-grained gabbro and quartz diorite (comp. Dickson, 2000c)	
<b>Early to Late Silurian</b>	
<i>SD:T</i>	
Rhyolite and rhyodacite tuffs, welded tuffs, breccias and minor flows; associated red and grey siltstone and sandstone (comp. various sources)	
<i>SD:i</i>	
Granodiorite, porphyry, dacite, diabase and gabbro (Kean et al., 1994b)	
<b>Early Ordovician to Late Silurian</b>	
<i>SD:P</i>	
White to light grey, medium-grained, leucocratic, muscovite granite; locally garnetiferous (Hibbard, 1983)	
<i>SD:bd</i>	
Granodiorite, porphyry, dacite, diabase and gabbro (Kean et al., 1994b)	
<i>SD:sa</i>	
White to grey, medium-grained tonalite, quartz monzonite and quartz-feldspar porphyry (Kean et al., 1994b)	
<i>OS:sd</i>	
Weakly foliated, fine-grained, equigranular mafic dykes (Colman-Sadd, 1980)	
<i>OS:bd</i>	
Metadiabase dykes (Chorlton, 1980a)	
<i>OS:m</i>	
Fine- to medium-grained gabbro and diorite with minor diabasic phases (Kean, 1979a)	
<i>OS:sv</i>	
Schistose and folded, medium- to thin-bedded, grey biotite psammite, semipelite, migmatite and minor felsic tuff; all probably contact metamorphosed by the Hodges Hill intrusive suite (Dickson, 2000c)	
<i>SD:dt</i>	
Thick- to medium-bedded psammite with thin beds of rusty, sulphidic pelite and sheets of garnet- and/or clinopyroxene-bearing, locally pillow, amphibolite; calc-silicate pods or lenses are common in thick psammite beds; thin-bedded, rusty sulphidic pelite to semipelite, minor psammite with thin bands of cuticle and sparse to absent amphibolite; sulphidic pelite and semipelite metamorphosed to biotite-muscovite-garnet-sillimanite schist; includes some narrow sheets of Rose Blanche Granite (comp. van Staal et al., 1996b)	
<i>SD:cu</i>	
Mainly foliated, biotite-hornblende granodiorite, and hornblende tonalite, diorite and gabbro (comp. Whalen, 1993a)	
<i>SD:op</i>	
Mainly foliated, biotite-hornblende granodiorite, and hornblende tonalite, diorite and gabbro (comp. Whalen, 1993a)	
<i>SD:n</i>	
Grey, mainly fine-grained, equigranular, nebulitic hornblende granite, containing ubiquitous xenoliths of Cinq Cerf Gneiss (comp. O'Brien and O'Brien, 1989)	
<i>SD:om</i>	
High grade metamorphic rocks adjacent to and included within the Burgeo Intrusive Suite; includes migmatite, agmatite, granitoid gneisses, paragneiss, amphibolite and schist (comp. O'Brien and Dickson, 1986)	
<i>SD:il</i>	
Biotite granite and granodiorite (Kean, 1982)	
<i>SD:gt</i>	
Fine- to coarse-grained, equigranular granodiorite and tonalite (Kean et al., 1994b)	
<i>SD:li</i>	
Grey to black, medium-grained granodiorite, diorite and gabbro exhibiting multiphase intrusion breccias; minor granite aplite (Kean et al., 1994b)	
<i>SD:di</i>	
Grey to black, medium-grained quartz diorite and minor gabbro (Kean et al., 1994b)	
<i>SD:cc</i>	
Quartz-monzonite, granodiorite, granite, tonalite, quartz-diorite, diorite and gabbro (comp. Kean et al., 1994b)	
<i>SD:o</i>	
Medium- to coarse-grained granodiorite, quartz-diorite, tonalite, diorite and gabbro (comp. Kean et al., 1994b)	
<i>SD:wl</i>	
Grey to black, medium-grained diorite, quartz diorite and gabbro with extensive xenoliths of mafic and ultramafic rocks; diabase and red felsic dykes (Kean et al., 1994b)	
<i>SD:hd</i>	
Medium- to coarse-grained gabbro and diorite; grey to pink, quartz monzonite with mafic xenoliths (Kean et al., 1994b)	
<i>SD:kg</i>	
Poorly bedded to unbedded, medium-grained psammite schist, and quartz-biotite and graphic schist, containing varying proportions of quartz and granite swells; probably derived by metamorphism of the Salmon River Dam or Cold Spring Pond formations (Colman-Sadd and Swinden, 1989)	
<i>SD:cl</i>	
Supracrustal rocks consisting of cordierite-gedrite gneiss, psammite, pelite calc-silicate gneiss, and amphibolite, which includes garnet-hornblende +/- clinopyroxene layered metavolcanic rocks and metagabbro; intruded by orthogneiss consisting of garnet-hornblende-clinopyroxene granodiorite, locally with blue quartz eyes; younger charnockitic clinopyroxene-garnet +/- orthopyroxene syenogranite to granite (comp. Pohren et al., 2002a)	
<i>SD:op</i>	
Marine pillow lava and pyroclastic rocks, turbidite sequences of sandstone, shale and siltstone, argillite, chert, conglomerate and olistostromes (comp. Williams et al., 1985)	
<i>SD:es</i>	
Mafic pillow lava, breccia and agglomerate; limestone lenses, discontinuous limey tuff and arkose; silty and crystalline limestone (comp. Williams et al., 1985)	
<b>Early to Middle Ordovician</b>	
<i>Mary Ann Lake granite</i>	O:MA
Weakly to strongly foliated, medium-grained, white to buff, equigranular, two-feldspar, biotite granite and granodiorite commonly containing psammite, semi-pelite and amphibolite xenoliths; commonly rusty coloured where biotite-rich psammite xenoliths are abundant; granite dated by U/Pb (zr) at 463 +/- 4 Ma (Dickson, 2000c)	
<b>Otter Pond complex</b>	O:OP
Massive to weakly foliated, buff to pink, fine- to medium-grained, hornblende +/- biotite granodiorite to tonalite; massive to foliated gabbro to diorite, characteristically containing brown hornblende oikocrysts and phenocrysts (comp. van Staal et al., in press)	
<i>O:se</i>	
Conglomerate and sandstone containing a large proportion of ophiolitic clasts (comp. various sources)	
<i>Grapnel gabbro</i>	O:X
Medium-grained, massive, hornblende-biotite gabbro (comp. Hibbard and Williams, 1979)	
<i>Coaker porphyry</i>	O:CK
Quartz porphyry containing ultramafic inclusions and, locally, garnet xenocrysts (comp. Currie and Williams, 1995)	
<i>Puncheon</i>	

